



For Editorial, Department, Local Items, General and War News, see this page—Latest News by Telegraph and Marine Journal, third page—Subscription and Advertising Terms and Miscellaneous Reading, first page.

COTTON IN 1861 AND 1862.

The royal power wielded by cotton heretofore is waning away. Will cotton be king on the anniversary of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, now but a few days distant? What is the relative position of the cotton power in April of 1861 and 1862; we should like to ask of the Sea Island planters in South Carolina, and of the rebel Congress at Richmond, though we can hardly hope they will give us an answer. The ruin of secession insolvency is too bitter a thing to speak of; it is terrible retribution to find no man to pity, in April, 1862, that was so triumphantly defiant and violent in April, 1861. There needs no proof that the original seat of secession power is now fallen beyond the possibility of recovery. There can be no league of Confederate cotton States, and failing in that, there can hardly be a South Carolina hereafter. The extreme punishment even now visited on that handful of gangrened pride and insolence is such that it is hardly possible to anticipate a reconstruction of its political or social order, such as will make it again an equal member of the Union it tried to destroy.

All along the coast of the Carolinas and the Gulf the violence of war falls inevitably on the cotton interest. There is not an inch of the district on which Sea Island cotton grows that is held by the rebels to-day. Not one of the great lords of these plantations will drive his forces ashore in this present planting season, and if the seed is put into the earth at all it will be by contraband hands, working for themselves, or for that beneficent power which affords them protection. It is fearful to think of the reverse side of the war picture.

along the South Carolina coast, and when the seventy or eighty men in Fort Sumter surrendered, it was thought that the kingdom of cotton was set up, on a foundation that nothing could shake.

Probably there will not be a fifth part of the last crop of Sea Island cotton raised during the present year, but in the interior of the southern States generally it cannot be expected that the planters will refrain altogether from their usual pursuits. There is money in cotton, and there always will be money in it. It is so much better than Confederate bonds that a great sorcerer will soon take place to invest in that and other staples of permanent value. Not only is there value in the crop in hand, but renewed necessities have been created on the part of the planter to provide himself with resources: after the Confederate authority shall perish. For these reasons it may safely be assumed that cotton will be largely planted in the interior, and should the advance of our armies restore the authority of the Union without a wasting war in detail along many lines of defence, we may expect, at least, half a crop of the great staples, and cotton particularly.

It is in expectation that the rebel power will be broken early in the year, or so much so as to leave the planter free from coercion and forced levies by the expiring despotism. A large share of the cotton region of Tennessee is already so liberated, and if we beat the enemy at Corinth, Mississippi, there will be a much larger area at once set free from Jeff. Davis' coercion.

But all the cotton grown in 1862 will be loyal—eminently so. It will undertake to set up no power in defiance of the rightful government of the country. It will, of its own accord, swear allegiance. It is the rebel cotton that is destroyed, to rise again only after a long period of prostration, and great and radical changes of the circumstances under which it is grown.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE MURDER OF JULIA TUCKER.—The murder of Julia Tucker, who I understand is a very peaceable and industrious colored woman, who lives in her own house in Young Street. This evening the said Julia came to my house between nine and ten o'clock, complaining that she was to be out to go far from home in the evening, but said she came to see me hoping that I would try to do something to protect her, as just before she left the house her door had been split and the knob broken off by the boys. She made me the following statement: "I came from Wilmington, North Carolina in 1849. Since then I have earned enough to pay more than six hundred dollars for my house, besides paying several hundred dollars towards my brother, who is now in the Bank of New York. I owe at the Bank \$200 on his account yet, and until taken care of have worked hard, toiled and toiled and toiled myself in living in order to be able to pay it. Have been sick and confined to my bed most of the time since last Christmas, am sick now and not fit to be out, but came from necessity. I saw that the boys that go to Miss Murray's school began to break my window and door, and to better my house with rocks, have been doing so for about three weeks a week for some weeks past, they split the door and broken off the knob to-night (the knob I have). My house is now open and I am not able to repair it. The wind and snow has been coming into my house this winter while I have been confined to my bed with sickness, which has been much increased by the fight I have been put to, often so as to make me tremble all over. I cannot tell what makes the boys do this, as I have done nothing to injure them, unless it is because I am the only colored person living in the street. I have completed to the Mayor several times and he has sent the police down, but the boys watch them, and do not trouble me until they go away, when they begin again. I have conducted myself well and paid my taxes, and I do think that the city should repair my house."

Here is a peaceable and industrious citizen who pays taxes expressly for protection from lawless violence of her property, which has been defaced and injured by a lawless mob! Can there be any doubt that the city is both morally and legally bound to repair her house? It should be done at once, and the boys who committed the outrage sent to a school of reform.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.—We were much pleased with the services at this Church, yesterday afternoon; they were conducted by Rev. Dr. Jackson, of the Naval Academy. The sermon was one of the most impressive ones of this able divine. The following beautiful letter addressed to his congregation, by Rev. C. Howard Malcom was read:

SUNDAY, April 6th.

My dear brethren, under the law of Moses, when the sacrifice was offered for the whole people of Israel, all those persons who could not be present, yet offered their prayers to God in union of spirit, and in virtue of the sacrifices offered in the Temple, were accepted of God. So, in that very manner, I meet with you this afternoon, as you gather in solemn and loving remembrance of our Saviour, around the Sacramental Table. My heart is with you, my dearest brethren. In spirit I partake of the sacred feast with you, and pray to receive with you the Divine blessing bestowed upon those who commune in faith and love.

Although, for long, and weary weeks, God's providence has kept me from His sanctuary, I yet desire to bear my testimony that His holy spirit has ever been with me, to comfort and sustain me. God's hand has guided me, and you, my loved Church, in this affliction. I would not have one moment, or one event, of my changed, UNLESS IT BE HIS WILL, AND FOR HIS GLORY. All the promises of the Sacred Word have given me infinite sweetness. I humbly and prayerfully trust that I have been drawn much nearer to our Lord, by this illness.

For your prayers, and thousand tokens of sympathy, and love, take my heart's fullest and warmest gratitude, my dearest, dearest Church. I can find no words to express the love I bear you, who have thus ministered to me.

God bless you! DRAW NEAR TO CHRIST, THE GREAT HIGH PRIEST OF THE CHURCH. Let this event draw all of us nearer to God! So, when the Lord, in His infinite mercy to me, returns me to His sanctuary, with renewed strength, and increased praise, we may follow with closer steps, the guidance of our Christ, the blessed Shepherd of the flock!

Receive again, my dearest, my loved brethren in Christ, my prayers and blessing. Most affectionately in Christ Love your pastor,

CHARLES HOWARD MALCOM.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXHIBITION. The Sabbath School connected with the M. E. Church in Thames St. under the superintendence of Mr. Nathaniel Kenyon, had an Exhibition yesterday afternoon. The exercises consisted of singing by the children, declamations, reciting verses from the Bible, the reading of poem by Mrs. Bowen Briggs, one of the teachers, and concluded with a short speech by the Rev. Mr. Hartly. The school in Marlboro St. closed somewhat earlier than usual to give their scholars an opportunity to attend, but when they arrived they found the house already too full to receive them.

BOAT WRECKED.—A large sized steam boat, was wrecked yesterday, on Bateman's Point, with the sides badly broken in. It has not been ascertained where she belongs, but it is thought, that she came from Martha's Vineyard or somewhere in that direction, and her crew are probably lost.

REV. DR. GEORGE J. J. PHILLIPS. brother of the Chaplain of the Naval School, preached yesterday morning at the Congregational Church. He is expected to speak at the M. D. Baptist Church, next Sunday.

MISS AMMON.—As the Narragansett Pier-boat came out this morning, she discovered a big snare on Point Judith. It is thought she may get off at high water, but the Captain of the Ferry boat did not go near enough to the vessel for her name to be ascertained.

A HOAR.—The rumor received in this city last night by telegraph to the effect that Gen. Buel had out-flanked Beauregard at Corinth and that Yorktown was burned is pronounced to be a hoax.

ANNOUNCED.—Owing to the storm on Saturday evening, the Lecture of Mr. Howland at the State House was adjourned until Thursday evening.

LABELL FEMALE SEMINARY.—The next term of this excellent Institution begins May 1. See advertisement.

The President's Resolution.—The resolution recommended in the President's special message has now been adopted by both houses of Congress. It is as follows: "Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolitionment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

When it was first laid before the public, it was greeted with general approval as opening a just and safe termination of the "slavery question," throwing the choice of action, as it did, entirely on the slave States, and pledging the rest of the country to non-interference, except by affording material aid when it should be called for. The ultra conservative—perhaps it would be better to say the slavery-sympathizing—were particularly delighted, on account of the dilemma in which it was thought the President's recommendation would put a portion of those members of Congress who were elected as Republicans. But the result curiously illustrated the effect of old party training. Every Republican in both branches of Congress voted in favor of the proposition, while only two Democrats in the House and one (Thompson of New Jersey) in the Senate voted with them. All the rest recorded their names against the resolution. The majority of the border State men also voted in the negative, through Senators Davis (Ky.), Henderson (Mo.) and Willey (Va.) are among the yeas.

The proposition is now before the States concerned, and some interest will attend their course in reference to it. It must be confessed the prospect is not at present very brilliant, although the "sober second thought" may give a new turn to events. In the meantime the President's message appears to be exciting the attention abroad, and eliciting the general commendation of the friends of our Government.—Boston Jour.

THE MURDER OF JULIA TUCKER.—We had the following in the Abolitionist this week:

"Not a few British officers from regiments stationed in Canada, or employed there on a special service, have been recently permitted to examine with professional eye their bones and sinews, their equipment, their discipline, their manoeuvres. It comes within our personal knowledge that several of these our soldier countrymen, whose opinions are of the greatest value, report their unbounded surprise and admiration at the effective and promising condition of the thousands of troops whom they have seen. Of the fighting qualities they may have something to say hereafter, for—thanks to the unexpected and exceeding courtesy of General McClellan—some of these gentlemen have been allowed to accompany the headquarters of the United States Army in its expected onward march. This obligation, we need scarcely say, is far more appreciated by military men than any reviews or entertainments got up for their benefit, while those who could not remain to avail themselves of this privilege are nevertheless most grateful for the hospitality with which they have been received."

This is somewhat different from the description given of our soldiers by such writers as Mr. Russell of the London Times, and by the son of George Sand, who accompanied Prince Napoleon to the country, and is now retelling his impressions in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The opinions of professional men must be received with attention, and we may congratulate ourselves that, in this case, they are so favorable to us.—N. Y. Post.

The recent speeches of Person Brown have given offence to the Israelites.—The last number of the *Jewish Messenger* says:

"We regret to observe that he persists in harping on the religious belief of J. P. Benjamin's whom he designates as a little miserable Jew. With Mr. Benjamin's political opinions or personal character Mr. Brownlow may be more familiar than ourselves, but we insist that the Person has not the shadow of a right to introduce in his speeches any such allusions on the Jewish religion as those, in which, on the last two occasions, he has been noticed to indulge. We protest, in the name of our co-religionists, against Mr. Brownlow's unwarrantable use of the Jewish name in a connection designed to ridicule or debase it. It is about time such a prejudice, worthy of the dark ages, had ceased to exist."

The editors of the Nashville *Patriot*, in consequence of the altered condition of affairs, have retired from that paper and offered the premises to their employees, who will continue the paper on Union principles. This fact illustrates the tendency of the war to elevate labor in the South to a position from which it has long been estranged by the slave oligarchy. These journeyman printers will no doubt represent more truly the opinions and wants of the people than those better informed, and therefore more guilty editors, who now sink into hopeless oblivion and contempt.

ENGLAND has built, or is building, iron vessels of an aggregate burthen of about 55,000 tons, while France, when she has all her iron vessels afloat, will only have about 50,000 tons. England has now, for ironclads, about 19,000 tons, against 14,000 for France, and 12,000 for the United States.

Secretary Welles' Report Relative to the Naval School.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 19, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the Senate of the 18th instant, instructing the Secretary of the Navy "to inform the Senate by virtue of what law or authority the Naval School was removed from Annapolis to Newport, in Rhode Island, and it is still retained there, and the reasons of such removal; and also whether the reasons calling for its removal still exist, and whether any additional legislation is necessary for its permanent location."

When the instruction took place in April last, and the various points owned and occupied by the federal government were seized by the insurgents, the school at Annapolis and the public property connected therewith were in danger of seizure. The government could furnish no troops for the protection of Annapolis, and the navy had not an adequate force to retain possession of the vessels and yard at Norfolk. Both places were threatened at the same time, and apparently involved in a common danger. It was under these circumstances that the department and those having charge of the school were compelled promptly to act, and the facts were communicated to Congress as soon as that body convened. I respectfully present an extract from the report of this department which was submitted to Congress at the extra session in July last, which relates to this subject.

The naval school and public property at Annapolis attracted the attention of the disloyal and disaffected about the period when the conspiracy culminated. Some demonstrations were made towards seizing the property, and also the frigate Constitution, which had been placed at Annapolis, in connection with the school, for the benefit of the youths who were being educated for the public service. Prompt measures were taken to prevent the seizure of the property from desecration and plunder, and the young men, under the superintendence and guidance of Captain Blake, contributed in no small degree to the result. As it was impossible, in the then existing condition of affairs in Annapolis and in Maryland, to continue the school at that point, and as the valuable public property was in jeopardy, it became necessary to remove the institution elsewhere. Newport, Rhode Island, presented many advantages, and the War Department tendered Fort Adams for the temporary occupation of the students, which was at once accepted, and the school, with the frigate and other public property, was removed thither.

I also stated, in my annual report at the commencement of the present session of Congress, as follows: "Temporary accommodations for the Naval School have been provided; and the officers and students made comfortable at Newport where the institution was located upon its removal from Annapolis, until Congress should take some order on the subject of its future permanent location. Much of the public property appertaining to the school was hastily removed, but many conveniences and much that is essential were left at Annapolis, where they still remain in charge of a person to whose custody they were committed."

In addition to these extracts, I annex hereto certain letters of the superintendent and of this department relative to the removal, and indicating its necessity. There was no law but that of necessity in making the removal, and the reason which called for it no longer exist. The arrangements at Newport will continue, however, until the occupancy of the buildings at Annapolis can be resumed, provided it is the intention of Congress to re-establish the institution permanently at that place. I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

GIDEON WELLES.

Hon. H. Hamlin, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

A Lively Washington correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican* says of General Shields and Banks:

"Fighting is allowed by the Government, and an enemy there is sure to be a victor, if not predominant western element. It is rather liberal to class among westerners General Shields, a gentleman who was born as far east as Ireland, but all his fighting qualities were matured and nourished in the West. At the head of a western brigade he fought in Mexico, and a very considerable share of western sunlight shone clear through his body in the path where a Mexican grapeshot had preceded it. In the first considerable fight of the Potomac army this brother of a western boy was a command. And being, as usual, in the immediate vicinity of the vagrant shells and bullets, he came in contact with a shell. His arm was broken, but he did not seem particularly to mind it. He still directed all the operations of the battle with the greatest coolness, until General Banks coming up took command in person, and pursued the beaten and disheartened enemy beyond the hills of Strasburg. And Banks, you know, is another Illinoisan. It is rather cool to name as a Buckeye one of the most prominent politicians of Massachusetts, but we will leave the East the politician and remember that Banks, the fighting-man, was taken from Chicago."

In a sermon after noticing other successes which, during the previous week, had filled the country with rejoicing, Bishop Clark thus alluded to General Burnside and his victory at Roanoke Island:

"Roanoke has bowed before the powers of that noble man who has been followed through all his trials and perils by the grateful and earnest prayers of every loyal Christian in Rhode Island. God has been with him, testing severely his faith and his courage, but all the while holding the reins in the hollow of his Almighty hand, so that the storm and the tempest should never overcome him. While he was planning his magnificent expedition it was my fortune to occupy the same room with him in Washington, and I shall never forget how, every morning and every evening, we used to kneel down together and pray for the blessing of God upon his solemn work. That blessing ensures his success. The Lord of Hosts is with him—the God of battles is his refuge."

WORDLY PLEASURES have in them nothing of immortality. And when they cease, earthly in themselves they are altogether earthly to think of. And to remember, they are only memorials of the earth they belong to, and towards which they have been drawing us ourselves. But the sweet delights which God gives and which he takes away,—to look after them, we have to look up on high and they draw up to them our hopes and faith. And though it be from far distance, yet, smile upon us they do,—the forms of vanished good, and the dear sweet faces we have known.

WAR NEWS.

FROM MIDDLEBURY, VA.

GALLANT CHARGE ON A REBEL FORCE.

New York, April 6.—A special dispatch to the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, from Middlebury, Loudon county, Va., via Baltimore, 4th, says Col. Geary's advance encountered 300 of Stewart's and White's cavalry, and a force of infantry at Middlebury Va., last Saturday. He marched from Philmont in the morning and drove in the rebel pickets outside of Middlebury, when he entered the town, and discovered the infantry retreating and the cavalry posted to make a stand.

A gun was placed to command the main street, and the 28th regiment charged the rebels with the bayonet on double quick, driving them beyond the town. They halted in a hollow, but were driven off with rifles, and again stirred from a thicket two miles distant, by shells from the guns in our hands. The excitement was great during the charge through the town, our men dropping all superfluous clothing to chase the rebels.

FROM WARSAW SOUND.

ATTACK ON FORT PULASKI BEGUN.

New York, April 6.—The storeship Supply, from Warsaw Sound, 29th, reported the batteries on the shore already to attack Fort Pulaski. Heavy firing was heard in that direction on the 13th. No doubt the bombardment of the fort had commenced.

ANOTHER TENANT FOR FORT WARREN.

ARREST OF SURGEON GEN. FINLEY.

Philadelphia, April 6.—The *Builder* learns that Surgeon General Finley, who was removed from the Medical Department of the army, has been sent to Fort Warren through here last night. The cause is unascertained. Finley is a native of Ohio, but a resident of Philadelphia.

POSTAL FACILITIES IN VIRGINIA.

EMPLOYMENT OF CONTRABANDS.

Washington, April 6.—Postal operations have been resumed with Martinsburg, Va., and an office at Harper's Ferry will be opened next week.

Many of the "contrabands," who have been temporarily subsisted by the Government until now, are usefully occupied in hospitals, and a considerable number are engaged as servants in private families.

The Provost Marshal has arrested sundry persons who were prosecuting a flourishing business by defrauding soldiers under pretence of procuring discharges for them. Groups of convalescents are daily at the Provost Marshal's, asking to be returned to their respective companies, and are anxious to participate in active operations.

Died.

In this city, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Sarah Packham, wife of Felix Packham, Esq., aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence in Broad street, to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 1/2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

Special Notices.

MAPLE, OAK, AND SOUTHERN PINE WOOD.

ALSO—

Prepared Kindling Wood.

Lehigh, Red Ash, Trevorton and Canoe.

COAL.

AT SWINBURNE'S.

COAL AND WOOD.

OMAN & BRADFORD.

Offer at Wholesale and Retail the following varieties of fuel:

English Gannel, Foreign.

Liverpool Orrel, Bituminous.

Cumberland, Bituminous.

Lykens Valley, Semi Bituminous.

Trevorton, Pliny Plak Family Coal, Red Ash.

Diamond, Black Mountain Lehigh.

Lobertry, Donaldson.

Locust Mountain, White Ash.

Lackawanna, Chestnut.

W. LEVITT, Oak, Maple and Pine Wood.

Charcoal and Coke. For sale by

OMAN & BRADFORD,

Opposite the Custom House.

SOMETHING NEW.

FLOUR, CORN, OATS, FEED AND FINE MEAL, SHORTS AND MIDDINGS.

at SWINBURNE'S.

PLINY FISKE'S FAMILY COAL.

Never before introduced in the New England market. True economy to buy it at—

SWINBURNE'S.

Wharf opposite foot of Bury's.

CITY COAL YARD.

FAMILY COALS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the choicest

markets afford always on hand, and at

wholesale prices. Also all kinds of Wood,

Prepared Kindling and Coke.

CHAS. WILLIAMS.

New Assignments.

ASSIGNMENT NOTICE.

Newport, April 4th, 1862.

WILLIAM H. SHERMAN and FRANK W. COZENS, Co. Partners, being business in the City of New York, have this day made and executed to the undersigned an assignment of all their estate, real and personal, and of all their rights and interests in and to all their property, and of all their claims and demands of every kind, for the benefit of their creditors, with certain preferences, and all persons indebted to said Sherman & Co. are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all having demands against said firm to present them forthwith to the same party.

JAMES C. GARDNER, Assignee.

of Western, R. I., Assignee.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

LAWTON BROTHERS, 74 Thames St. have been making large additions to their stock during the past week, and are prepared to offer to their customers, a full assortment of—Tapestry, 3 Ply, Superfine and other English Carpets, Embossed Vases, Towels, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c., &c. all bought on the most reasonable terms, and most of which will be sold at old prices.

CURTAIN MUSLINS.

SMALL FIGURED Lorget Spot Muslins for Curtains at a low price. For sale by

LAWTON BROTHERS,

74 Thames St.

OLD NEWSPAPERS.

3300 OLD Newspapers. Price 26 cents per hundred. For sale at

TILLEY'S.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

A 5 SEEN from the Hurricane Deck—A

Painted Panoramic Map, put up in neat

boxes. Price 35 cents. For sale at

TILLEY'S.

FOUND on the 6th inst., on Bateman's

Point, a large Glass Case, containing a

wreathed condition. SETH DATAMAN.

LABELL FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE NEXT QUARTER begins on

THURSDAY, May 1. This Institution has

been, since its foundation, (ten years),

and continues to be, under the able and

efficient management of Miss Mary D. C.

Wheeler, of Boston, one of the best

advantages for female education.

For Catalogues, &c., apply to

G. W. BRIGGS, Principal.

Auburn, Mass., April 1862.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the New

Port Association of Mechanics and Man-

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n Broadcloths and Doeskins; also Gents'
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